



A  
N E W S Y S T E M  
O F  
G E O G R A P H Y:

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

A General Account of the SITUATION and LIMITS, the  
MANNERS, HISTORY, and CONSTITUTION, of the  
several KINGDOMS and STATES in the known World ;

And a very particular Description of their *Subdivisions* and *Dependencies* ; their  
*Cities* and *Towns*, *Forts*, *Sea-ports*, *Produce*, *Manufactures* and *Commerce*.

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Learned Society at DUISBURG.

Carefully Translated from the last Edition of the GERMAN Original.

To the Author's Introductory Discourse are added three *Essays* relative to the Subject.

Illustrated with Thirty-six *Maps*, accurately projected on a new Plan.

I N S I X V O L U M E S.

VOLUME the SECOND.

C O N T A I N I N G,

HUNGARY, TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, DALMATIA,  
TURKEY in EUROPE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN and FRANCE.

L O N D O N :

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M D C C L X I I.

*B U L G A R I A.*

§. 1. **T**HIS country terminates northwards on the *Danube*, eastward on the *Black-sea*; and is bounded to the southward by Mount *Hæmus*, which separates it from *Romania*; and westward by *Servia*. It is so named from the *Bulgarians*, a branch of the *Sarmatæ*, and was formerly called the *Lower Mysia*. The *Danube*, which runs through this country for the space of eighty miles, receives the *Ister* at *Axiopolis*: The other river is the *Ischa* or *Ischar*, which rises in Mount *Hæmus* and falls into the *Danube* near *Nicopolis*.

§. 2. At the foot of the mountain which divides *Bulgaria* from *Servia* is a warm bath where the water gushes out in a stream about the bigness of a man's body; and, but sixty paces from it, in the same valley, is a spring as cold as ice; the smell however manifests that they both contain nitrous and sulphureous particles. On this mountain is a *Greek* convent for monks of the order of *St. Basil*. In the frontiers of *Servia* betwixt the mountain of *Suba* and the river *Nissava*, are several warm baths whose waters are of a sulphureous quality, and issue from the mountain being deeply tinged with the red sand and stones thereof. At the foot of mount *Witoscha* a few miles on this side *Sophia*, towards the borders of *Romania* are also four warm baths of great repute in this country; and the mountain, exclusive of its iron mines, is covered with villages, corn-lands, meadows and vineyards.

§. 3. The country in general is very mountainous, but the levels and vallies are extremely rich and fruitful, producing wine and corn even to superfluity. The mountains too are also far from being barren, affording, in particular, excellent pasturage; as that of *Stara Plamina*, which reaches as far as *Widin*, being towards its summit quite bare and desolate; but in the middle and lower part extremely fertile. Among the natural curiosities of this country are also to be reckoned the vast number of large eagles in the neighbourhood of the town of *Babadagi*, where the Archers, all over *Turkey* and *Tartary* supply themselves with feathers for their arrows, though these feathers are in number only twelve, and those only in the tail, fit for their uses: the common price of these feathers is a *Lion-dollar*.

§. 4. The inhabitants formerly so renowned for their martial achievements now give themselves up to graziery, agriculture, and handicrafts. Their language is *Sclavonick*, differing only a little from the *Servian* in pronunciation. Some of the inhabitants are *Greeks*, others *Mahometans*. The *Greek* church here has a patriarch, though not acknowledged as such by the other patriarchs; and three archbishops.

§. 5. The

5. The country being governed by four Sangiaks is divided of course into four Sangiakships.

1. The Sangiakship of *Bidin* or *Widin* contains

*Widin*, *Widyna*, *Bidinum*, *Bodon*, *Vodenum*, by the ancients called *Viminacium*, a strong fortification on the *Danube*, and a bishop's see. In 1739, the *Hungarians* made a fruitless attempt upon this place.

*Drenowatz*, *Melkowatz*, two little towns.

*Gradiſte*, a pretty large town on the borders of *Servia*.

*Chiprawatz*, a pretty town and the residence of a bishop.

*Kliſſura*, *Zelezna*, and *Copilowatz*, three pretty good towns, where not long since resided a great number of *Albanian* merchants of the *Roman* catholic religion: but in 1700 they were ordered to remove.

*Mustapha-Baſcha-Palanka*, a fortress, having a rampart and quadruple wall built of freestone with eight towers: this place is capable, however, of but little resistance being commanded by the adjacent mountains.

*Scharkioi* or *Scherkui*, a town surrounded on all sides with a morass; having a castle of the same name seated on a mountain, near which runs the river *Niſſava*, increased by two others, namely, the *Dufcbtina* and *Sredorek* rivers.

*Lefcoa*, *Lescovita*, a town on the *Lyperitz*.

*Colombotz* or *Golombotz*, a well fortified castle seated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the strong pass of *Uramia*.

*Catſhanitz*, a fortress commanding the pass into the mountains.

2. The Sangiakship of *Sardſi* contains *Sophia*, by the *Bulgarians* called *Triaditza*, a pretty large and populous trading town, well built, but open, the streets also narrow, uneven and dirty, being paved only in the footways. Every house, however, has a garden well planted with trees and fruit-bushes. The *Iſcha* or *Bojane* in certain places washes the town, and in others runs quite through it. The greatest part of the traders here, as in other places, are *Greeks* or *Armenians*. It is the residence of a Beiglerbeg and was built by the Emperor *Justinian* out of the ruins of the ancient city of *Sardica*.

*Samcova*, a town in the mountains.

The Emperor *Trajan's* gate stands among hills, where the steep rocks and dreadful precipices scarce admit of any access. It was erected by that Emperor in commemoration of his marching his army through this country, having made himself a road through places before impervious. It consists of two stone pillars, with an arch over them, representing a large open gate. This building is now very ruinous, and consists of hewn stone and bricks. The curious in antiquity have been too busy in taking off the stones, which has greatly defaced this stately monument. In the mountains leading to this gate are several iron-works and a boiling spring.

*Ternowa*,

*Ternowa, Ternobum*, formerly the capital of *Bulgaria*, a royal seat, and fortified, though at present but a mean place. It was also the residence of a patriarch, and has still an archbishop, who is stiled archbishop of *Ternowa* and all *Bulgaria*, and even patriarch.

3. The Sangiakship of *Nicopoli* contains

*Nicopoli, Nigepoli*, a large town on the *Danube*, defended by a castle, noted in history for the first unfortunate battle fought there betwixt the *Cbristians* and *Turks*, in 1396.

*Preslaw*, the ancient *Marcianopolis*, built in honour of *Marciana* sister to the Emperor *Trajan*. Its present name signifies an *eminent City*.

4. The Sangiakship of *Silistria*, a town on the *Danube*, large and fortified; being also a bishop's see. It stands but a little way from the remains of the wall erected by the *Grecian* Emperors against the inroads of the *Barbarous* nations. Very few of the inhabitants of this place are *Turks*. Its great antiquity is manifest from the nature of its walls, which have all the appearance of *Roman* and not *Turkish* architecture. It was also called *Doroſtolus*, Δίſσα, Δείſσα, Δρίſον, and Δειſσα, and contains

*Dobruca* a town built without the limits of the abovementioned wall.

*Axiopoli*, formerly a town situate at the place where the *Danube* changed its name into that of the *Iſter*; but now hardly the name of the place remains.

*Kerſowa*, a little town on the *Iſter*, where it inclines towards its source.

Betwixt the seven branches or mouths through which the *Danube* or *Iſter* enters the *Black-sea* are a like number of islands, the four southernmost of which belong to *Bulgaria*; but the three northern ones to *Bessarabia*.

*Cbiuſſenge, Proſtiwitzza, Iſtropolis*, a pretty good town on the *Black-sea*, formerly a very powerful place.

*Tomisſvar, Tomis*, once the capital of *Leſſer-Scythia* and the place of *Ovid's* exile, being seated on a bay of the same name.

*Varna*, a town on the *Black-sea*, noted for the defeat there of *Vladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* in 1444, by *Amurath* the first Emperor of the *Turks*.

*Dionyſiopolis*, a small town, formerly capital of *Lower Mæſia*.

*Meſembria*, lying at the foot of mount *Hæmus*, formerly a bishop's see.

Obſ. The District of *Dobrudſche* extending from *Doreſtero* to the mouth of the *Danube* is one entire plain interspersed neither by rivers nor woods; though at the end of it, not far from *Doreſtero*, is a wood by the *Turks* called *Dali Orman*, i. e. *Fools-wood*. The inhabitants, who derive their descent from *Tartarian* emigrants, but are now called *Pſchkias*, are noted for their singular hospitality, which is so great that when a traveller of any religion or country, passes through any of their villages, all the housekeepers of both sexes come out to salute him, intreating him in the civillest manner to take up his lodgings with them, and kindly accept of

of what God has been pleased to bestow. The person whose invitation the traveller accepts entertains him and his horses, if they exceed not three, for the space of three days; and that too with a cordiality and cheerfulness, which can scarce be paralleled. He sets honey and eggs before him, in both of which this country abounds; and bread baked under the embers, but of a very fine sort. They raise also a little house, for the reception of strangers in particular, with couches round the hearth for travellers to use as they think proper.

## R O M A N I A.

§. 1. **T**HIS country, which is either called *Romania* from the *Romans*, or from *New Rome* (*Constantinople*) the seat of the eastern part of the *Roman* empire, and is known among the *Turks* by the name of *Rumili*, is the ancient *Thracia* of which such frequent mention is made in the *Greek* and *Latin* historians. To the North it terminates on mount *Hæmus*, to the East on the *Black-sea*, the *Hellepont* and *Propontis*, or the sea of *Marmora*; being bounded to the southward by the *Archipelago*, and eastward by *Macedonia* and the river *Strymon*.

§. 2. The country is for the most part level though interspersed with some large and remarkable mountains, the most considerable of which is mount *Hæmus*, dividing the country to the North from *Bulgaria*. The next in Bigness is *Rhodope* celebrated by the ancient poets for the catastrophe of *Orpheus*. Mount *Pangæus* separates this country from *Macedonia*, and *Orbelus* lies at no great distance from the river *Nessus*. *Hæmus* and *Rhodope* are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of *Macedonia* to the *Black-sea*. The rivers of note here are

The *Maritz*, by the ancients called *Hebrus*, which takes its rise in mount *Hæmus*, and traversing *Romania* falls into the *Ægean* sea.

The *Carasu Mestro*, *Nessus*, or *Nessus*; receiving its source in mount *Rhodope*, from whence it discharges itself into the *Ægean* sea.

The *Strymon* which rises in mount *Pangæus* and runs also into the *Ægean* sea.

§. 3. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but those near the sea pleasant and fertile; producing all kinds of grain with other necessaries, particularly rice which grows here in great plenty, and is remarkably good.

§. 4. This country was anciently divided into several independent kingdoms; the inhabitants of which were the *Dolenci*, the *Densetæ*, the *Bessi*, the

the *Bistones*, the *Odomantes*, the *Cicones*, the *Edoni*, the *Brigi*, the *Thyni*, the *Pieres*, the *Odrysi*, the *Satrii*, the *Crobyziæ*, the *Midiaæ*, the *Sapæi*, and *Celtæ*.

The *Thracian Chersonesus* was also governed by its own Kings. The present inhabitants are *Greek*, descendents of the ancient *Thracians*, with a mixture of *Turks*. The flourishing state of the sciences and beaux arts among the *Greeks* was chiefly owing to the *Thracians*; but at present there is scarce a person of any eminence in literature in all *Romania*.

§. 5. The country is governed by three *Sangiaks*; and consequently divided into as many *Sangiakships*.

1. The *Sangiakship* of *Kirkeli*, lies to the North near mount *Hæmus*, and contains the following places.

*Jetiman*, a large town not far from *Trajan's* gate.

*Basartschick*, a noted town among the *Turks* seated on the river *Maritz*, into which, at this place, falls another stream which runs round the town. It is universally well built, the streets being broad and clean, carries on a great trade, and is delightfully situated.

*Philippopoli*, a pretty large town standing on two points of land, though formerly only one mountain, besides which here are three more. Upon one of the points stands a quadrangular tower, which was once a fortification, but at present serves only as a watch tower. The *Maritz*, which begins here to be navigable, separates the town from the lower suburbs. This place is the residence of a *Greek* archbishop. The town was first founded by *Philip* father of *Alexander the Great*, from whom it received also its name. In 1360, the *Turks* made themselves masters of it. The neighbouring country abounds remarkably in rue.

*Mustapha-Bascha-Kiupri*, a town, by others called *Tægupri Cuprussi*; takes its name from a very beautiful bridge erected here over the *Maritz*, by *Mustapha Bascha*. This bridge consists of twenty arches, all of free-stone, and runs out a considerable way at each end. It is said to have cost four hundred purses, or two hundred thousand rix-dollars. The soil in this neighbourhood is fertile.

*Kirk-Ekklesie*, both a town and a District, formerly called *Τισσεράκοντα Εκκλησiai*, or forty churches, from the number of Christian churches it contained. This place is twelve leagues from *Adrianople*, has at present neither walls nor churches, and but very few Christian inhabitants, but great numbers of *Jews* who removed hither from *Podolia*, and speak a corrupt kind of *German*. Their chief employment is the making of butter and cheese, to which they affix a particular mark whereby the *Jews* at *Constantinople*, to whom they send it, know that the whole is clean and made by *Jews*.

2. The *Sangiakship* of *Byzia* extends eastward from the foot of mount *Hæmus* to the sea of *Marmora*; and contains the following places

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Viza,

*Viza, Byzia*, a mean town, but anciently the residence of the Kings of *Thrace*, and still has a *Greek* bishop.

*Adrianopoli*, or *Hadrianopoli*, by the *Turks* called *Edrene*, a large city situate in a plain on the *Maritz*, and partly surrounded with hills, on some of which the city also stands. It takes its present name from the Emperor *Hadrian*, or *Adrian*, who founded or restored it; for it was anciently called *Uscudama*, and was the capital of the *Bessi*. In the year 1360, Sultan *Amurath* first took it from the Christians, from which time it became the seat of the *Turkish* Emperor till *Constantinople* was reduced. It is of a circular form, surrounded with a wall and towers; has good houses, but narrow and unequal streets. The Emperor sometimes visits it, either for pleasure or when he is not quite safe at *Constantinople*. The seraglio stands in a most delightful situation, having a beautiful country on the one side, and being separated on the other from the city by the river *Caradare*, or *Arde*, which here falls into the *Maritz*. The objects most worthy of attention in it are some mosques, the roofs of which are covered with copper, having also lofty steeples, and colonades, with pedestals and chapiters of cast brass, beautiful marble gates of exquisite sculpture, delightful fountains, stately porticoes with gilded balls on top, and curious tapestry; all which make a very grand appearance. Its commerce, to which the river which waters the city is of great service, has drawn hither people from all various nations. It is also the seat of a *Greek* bishop, and, in the year 1754, suffered greatly by fire. The adjacent country is very fertile, whence the town enjoys plenty of all kind of necessaries, and the wine, in particular, is reckoned the best in *Turkey*.

*Hapsa, Hapsala*, a very large haan, or publick inn, where travellers are not only lodged but entertained gratis.

*Burgas, Bergase*, a celebrated market town, having a haan the same as that of *Hapsa*.

*Haznader Tschiblick*, an imperial palace, three quarters of a mile from *Constantinople*. Near it lies

*Taut (Dawud) Bascha*, being also an imperial palace, built by the haznader, or commissioner of the Sultan's treasury, and the place where the Sultan always alights in his way to *Adrianople*. This is likewise the customary rendezvous of the *Turkish* army.

*Constantinople*, by the *Turks* called *Istambol*, and the residence of the *Ottoman* Emperor. Its original name was *Byzantium*, but *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor, rebuilding it entirely, called it after his own name; and, in the year 330, it was consecrated as the seat of the *Roman* Empire. It continued the residence of the Christian Emperors in the eastern part of the *Roman* Empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the *Turks* after a siege of fifty-four days; ever since which it has been the seat and capital of their dominion. It stands, like antient *Rome*, on seven hills; and,

and, by an express order inscribed on a stone pillar, was therefore called *New Rome*; but so little of these remain at present, that *Constantine* would now scarce know his own city again. Though ancient *Byzantium* was reckoned the most delightful, and, at the same time, the most convenient place for trade in the whole world; yet of the present *Constantinople* it may be said, that nothing can exceed its situation and neighbourhood. It is of triangular figure, having the continent on one side, and on the other two the sea; namely, to the southward the sea of *Marmora* and the *Hellaspont*, and eastward the issue of the *Black sea*. To the north lies its harbour, which is both convenient and of very large extent, being formed by an arm of the strait which runs north-west up into the country, and is joined by a river: the fortifications, however, are too antique and ruinous to make any tolerable resistance against an army. The city makes a grand appearance from without, rising gradually from the shore in form of an amphitheatre, but is not equal within to the ideas which may be formed of it. It is of very uncommon extent, having twenty-two gates, six of which are on the land side, and sixteen towards the sea; but the streets are narrow and slippery, running along a declivity, and most of the houses low, being built only of wood and mortar, but crowded with inhabitants. The best houses stand in places which are least subject to any great concourse of people, and where the city is most thinly inhabited, as the finest buildings are without the city near the harbour. The seraglio, which, together with its gardens, lies at the point of the triangle, near the canal and harbour, is a mile and a half round, being rather a collection of palaces and apartments joined together by the Emperors, as their several fancies led them, than one single building. The roof, like all the other palaces of the Grand Signor, is covered with lead. The main entrance is of marble, and by the *Turks* called *Capi. i. e.* the porte, or rather gate; and from hence the *Ottoman* Empire receives that name. Through this gate we enter the first court, in which are the mint, the infirmary and other buildings. The second court is called the Divan court, the great council chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treasury and stables. To the north, adjoining to the Divan, is the seraglio, properly so called, through which is a narrow passage leading to the audience-chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far Ambassadors are permitted to come, and this is the *ne plus ultra* of all foreigners, though not a few travellers have taken upon them to say that they have penetrated even into the women's apartments. Betwixt the two mosques of Sultan *Solyman* and *Bajazet* is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased Sultans. The palaces of persons of rank among the *Turks* make no great appearance without, but the inside never fails of being very splendid. Among the mosques, or *Turkish* churches, the most magnificent and celebrated is that of Saint *Sophia*,



*phia*, which fronts the great gate of the seraglio. It was built by the Emperor *Justinian*, and the *Turks* hold it in the same veneration as did the Christians, the Grand Signor going there in person every *Friday*, and it is very seldom that a Christian is admitted into it. The pavement, walks and walls are all covered with marble, exclusive of a vast number of pillars of porphyry, marble and *Egyptian* granite. The revenue belonging to it is said to be ten thousand guilders a day, and it contains one hundred thousand persons conveniently. Round it are several chapels, being burial places of the imperial family. The other mosques of Sultan *Achmet*, Sultan *Mubammed*, Sultan *Selim*, Sultan *Solyman*, Sultan *Bajazet*, and three more, are also very fine. The *Greeks* have thirty churches, and the *Armenians* a great many. The *Roman Catholics* have also more than one, and the *Swedish* nation has been permitted to build a *Lutheran* church here. Among the several curiosities of *Constantinople* is the ancient *Hippodrome* by the *Turks* called the *Atmeidan*, not far from the mosque of Sultan *Achmet*, and in which stands a pyramid of *Theban* marble inscribed with hieroglyphics; the colossus also, or pillar consisting of several square blocks of free-stone; a triangular pillar of cast brass, representing three serpents folded in each other, but having the triple head fallen off; a column in honour of the Emperor *Arcadius*, standing on the seventh hill, in the road leading from *Adrianople* to the *Hippodrome*; the slave market, and the building where they are kept, which is not far from the last mentioned pillar; and the formidable state prison of the seven towers, to which lately an eighth has been added. It is built of fine free-stone at the south end of the city, and environed by a wall with several smaller towers, some of which, in the year 1754, fell to ruin. Lastly, the market places, which the *Turks* call *Bezeestens*, being squares, or exchanges, built on piazzas, where the *Turks*, *Jews*, *Greeks* and *Armenians* meet for traffick. The Janizaries have also their dwelling within the imperial palace, and live in one hundred and sixty-two *odas* or chambers. The number of people in *Constantinople* is, by *Otter*, computed to be eight hundred thousand. *Athanasius Dorostanus*, as cited by *Elfner*, affirms that the *Greeks* alone make four hundred thousand, but the *Armenians* not half so many. The palace of the *Greek* patriarch here stands on a hill, about two hundred paces from the harbour, near the patriarchal church dedicated to *St. George*. Such is the police of this large city, and so strictly is good order maintained, that a foreigner, taking a Janizary with him, may walk about any where without the least insult or molestation. The plague, which visits it every year, frequently makes dreadful havock among them, though this is in a great measure owing to the disorderly and filthy manner of living among the people. The city has often suffered by fires, some of which have destroyed from fifty to seventy thousand houses. In the year 1754. it suffered much by an earthquake, a fire breaking out at the same time.

time. In 1755 and 1756 two other terrible conflagrations happened here.

On the west side of the city are the suburbs of *Ejup*, or *St. Job*. The country along the strait into the *Black sea* is covered with towns and villages, seats, gardens, meadows, vineyards and woods. The chief officers of the court generally reside there in spring, summer and the beginning of autumn, both for the benefit of the fresh air, and in order to be near the Emperor, who spends the summer at *Besiktasch*, which we shall presently make mention of. Next to *Constantinople*, on the opposite side of the harbour, lies

*Galata*, a suburb surrounded with walls, towers and moats. The inhabitants of this place are chiefly *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Franks* and *Jews*, who choose it for their residence, for the sake of living more at liberty than in the city. The *Roman Catholics* have a few churches here, and the *Greeks* six. Here also are the warehouses of the merchants; and near them, close to the harbour, is the *dersana*, *terskabanne*, or dock. In this part also is the place called *Cassun Bascha*; and somewhat more to the east *St. Demetrio*. At no great distance from it is

*Pera*, which is also a handsome suburb, standing on an eminence, and the quarter where the Christian envoys reside; though inhabited principally by the better sort of *Greeks*. The air is healthy, and the prospect pleasant. Ascending from hence we come to

*Tophana*, so called from the cannon foundery there, and which may be looked upon as one of the suburbs of *Constantinople*. It lies directly fronting the imperial seraglio.

Farther eastward, on the strait where the *Black sea* communicates with the sea of *Marmora*, are the seats of *Funduklu*; *Besiktasch*, an inclosed imperial palace for women, and the customary summer residence of the Emperor; *Ortakoy*, *Czanaklimana*, *Kurutschefme*, *Arnantkoy*, and *Kajolar*. Next to these is a strong castle commanding the entrance to *Constantinople* from the *Black sea*, and opposite to it is also another in *Natolia*. Farther on are the seats of *Baltilimani*, *Emirkoy*, *Isteinia*, *Jenikoy*, *Tberapia*, *Risselkoy* and *Belgrad*; the last of which is a *Greek village*, situate in a wood, where the Grand Signior has *kioskes*, or small pleasure houses, which he sometimes visits. The foreign ministers have also their places of retirement here. Omitting some other places, at the issue of the *Black sea*, both on the *European* and *Asiatick* side, stands a strong castle; and, not far from it is not only seen a lighthouse for the safety of mariners, but, on an eminence about thirty paces from the sea, stands the remains of *Pompey's pillar*, and near it *Ovid's tower*. Next is

*Seliurea*, *Selybria*, *Selymbria*, a celebrated port on the sea of *Marmora*, with an old ruinous castle, standing on an eminence, formerly very strong, and with the houses near it called the upper town. In the suburbs is an imperial granary.

granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the residence of a *Greek* bishop.

*Heraclea*, anciently *Perinthus*, on the sea of *Marmora*, formerly a large city, but now a mean place. Here are still to be seen the remains of an amphitheatre built in the time of the Emperor *Severus*. It is also the residence of a *Greek* archbishop.

*Rodos*, a trading town lying on the sea of *Marmora*.

3. The Sangiakship of *Gallipoli* extends from mount *Rhodope* to the *Archipelago*, and is the south-west part of the District. To it belongs

The *Thracian Chersonesus*, a peninsula, environed on the south by the *Archipelago*, westward by a bay into which falls the small river of *Melas*, and towards the east by the strait which the ancients called the *Hellepont*, and on the north it is joined to the continent by a tract of land, the breadth of which was reckoned by the ancients to be about thirty-seven stadia. It contained formerly eleven towns, but at present the following are the principal places of note.

*Gallipoli*, formerly *Callipolis*, a well inhabited town, with a spacious harbour, seated on the celebrated strait which divides *Europe* from *Asia*, by the ancients called the *Hellepont*. This is the first *European* town which the *Turks* made themselves masters of.

*Sesto*, *Sestos*, once a fortified castle on the *Hellepont*, opposite *Abydos*, in *Natolia*. Farther on to the south and the *Ægean* sea lie

The celebrated *Dardanelles*, or two castles which command the whole strait, and are the key to *Constantinople*. One of them stands on a peninsula in *Europe*, and the other opposite to it in *Asia*. That in *Europe* consists only of one round tower with some outworks, and is likewise of smaller importance; close by it stands a village. Both these castles were built by *Mahomet* the second in 1452. In the year 1656 the *Venetian* fleet forced their way through them and drove the *Turkish* fleet ashore. All ships coming out of the *Archipelago* are searched here. On a rock in the middle of this strait stands a tower, properly consisting of two, on which the *Turks* have some small cannon. To mariners it serves for a mark to steer by, but the *Turks* use it as a watch-tower. In the middle of the rock is a fresh spring.

*Cardia*, a small place on the west side of the peninsula; and, on the bay into which runs the river *Melas*. This place, according to *Pliny*, was so called from its being built in form of a heart.

*Trajanapoli*, a small town on the *Maritz*.

*Demotica*, *Didymotichus*, a town on the *Maritz*, where *Charles* the twelfth, King of *Sweden*, spent some time in the year 1713. It is the residence of a *Greek* Bishop.

*Polyphilo, Asperosa, Asrizza*, a mean place on the *Archipelago*, anciently called *Abdera*, and one of the most celebrated cities of *Thrace*. It was noted formerly for its gold and silver mines.

*Obs.* The following parts of *Turkey in Europe* belong to *Greece*. I was extremely desirous of describing them according to the political division founded on the system of the *Ottoman Porte*, but the want of the necessary helps and vouchers rendered that impracticable; so that, with other geographers, I must retain the division and appellation of the several countries made use of among the *Greeks*: though of their ancient state I shall only speak cursorily, this work being intended not for an ancient, but a modern, geography.

## M A C E D O N I A.

TO the north it is bounded by the river *Nessus* or *Nestus*, eastward by the *Archipelago*; southward it joins *Thessaly* and *Epirus*, and to the west *Albania*. The figure of it is very irregular, but the situation advantageous and the air clear, sharp and wholesome. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the maritime coasts, in particular, abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be desired for use or pleasure. In the inland parts are several uninhabited wastes. It had mines formerly of almost all kinds of metal, but particularly of gold. Among the many large mountains in this country is the chain of the *Scardi*, which traverses the northern part of it. *Pangæus* was formerly noted for very rich silver and gold mines. The mountain of *Hæmus* joins the *Scardi* separating this country from *Romania*. Mount *Atbos* is one of the most celebrated mountains in the whole world, and shall be particularly described in the sequel. Of woods, and all kinds of timber, here is a proper plenty; and the many fine bays in this country are a great convenience to trade. The most remarkable of these are the *Golfo di Contessa* (*sinus Strymonicus*) *Golfo di Monte Santo* (*sinus fingiticus*) and the *Golfo di Salonichi*, (*sinus Thermoëus*.) The principal rivers are, The *Platamone* (*Aliacmon*) which runs into the bay of *Salonichi*; the *Vistritz* (*Erigion*) which mingles with the following; viz. the *Vardar* (*Axius*) the greatest river in all *Macedonia*, taking its rise in the *Scardian* mountains and falling into the bay of *Salonichi*.

The *Strymon* rises in *Romania*, or *Thrace*, and discharges itself into the *Golfo di Contessa*.

Besides

Besides the bays formed by the *Vardar* and *Strymon*, there are some others of note, as those near *Acbrida* (*Lychnidus*, *Prespa*) with another between the bays of *Salonichi* and *di Contessa*.

*Macedonia* having been formerly inhabited by several nations had a great number of towns. The most remarkable places in it at present are the following

*Heraclea*, *Heraclea Sintica*, anciently *Sintia*, a small town on the river *Strymon*.

*Philippi*, a village having but few houses, stands near the ruins of the ancient celebrated town of that name. Its inhabitants consist only of a few poor *Greeks*, yet is it the residence of a *Grecian* bishop, who styles himself Metropolitan of *Philippi* and *Drama*, and has seven bishops under him. The city of *Philippi* stood on a hill betwixt the rivers *Nessus* and *Strymon* on the borders of *Thrace*, to which, in its most ancient times it belonged. It was at first called *Crenides*, or spring-town, from the many springs issuing out of the hill on which it stood; afterwards *Dathos*, or *Thasus*, from the *Thasij* who built it, and lastly *Philippi*, from *Philip* of *Macedon*, who, after reducing it, rebuilt it with considerable improvements; and from that time it belonged to *Macedonia*. Near this place *Cassius* and *Brutus* were defeated by *Octavius* and *Mark Antony*. Under *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus* it was a *Roman* colony. At present it lies waste, though still boasting some curious remains of antiquity, particularly an amphitheatre. The Apostle *Paul* has written an epistle to the Christians of this place.

*Contessa*, a small place giving name to the bay into which the river *Strymon* runs.

*Emboli*, *Amphipolis*, *Christipolis*, now a desolate place on the river *Strymon*, but formerly famous as an *Athenian* colony. The second name is the most ancient; the third it received from the Christians, and the first has been bestowed upon it by the *Turks*.

Mount *Athos*, commonly called *Monte Santo*, lies on a peninsula running out into the *Ægean* sea, and is, indeed, a chain of mountains extending the whole length of the peninsula, being seven *Turkish* miles long and three in breadth; but it is only one single mountain which is properly called *Athos*. Its uncommon height appears from the accounts of *Plutarch* and *Pliny*, who affirm that when the sun is at the summer solstice, probably a little before its setting, the mountain casts its shadow as far as the market-place of *Myrrhina* in the island of *Lemnos*, which, in the best maps, is fifty-five *Italian* miles distant; whence the height of mount *Athos* may be inferred to be about eleven stadia. On it are twenty-two convents, besides a great number of cells and grottos, with the habitations of no less than six thousand monks and hermits; though the proper hermits, who live in grottos, are not above twenty: the other monks are anchorites or such as live in cells. It is evident from *Ælian* that anciently the mountain in general, and particularly the summit,

summit, was accounted very healthy and conducive to long life; whence the inhabitants were called *Macrobii*, or long lived. We are further informed by *Philostratus*, in the life of *Apollonius*, that numbers of philosophers used to retire to this mountain for the better contemplation of the heavens and nature; and, after their example, it unquestionably was, that the monks built their *φροντιστήρια*, or cells. The monks called *ἀγιορίται*, or *ἀγιορείται*, i. e. inhabitants of the holy mountain, are so far from being a set of slothful people, that, besides their daily offices of religion, they perform all manner of work, cultivate the olive and vineyards, are carpenters, masons, stone-cutters, cloth-workers, taylor, &c. They live also a very austere life, their usual food, instead of flesh, being vegetables, dried olives, figs, onions, fruit, cheese, and, on certain days and *Lent* excepted, fish. Their fasts are many and severe; which, with the healthfulness of the air, renders longævity so common there, that many of them live above a hundred years. In every convent are two or three studying monks, who are exempted from labour, but use exemplary diligence among the many writings to be found in their libraries. Here it is the *Greeks* properly and chiefly learn their divinity. The monks are in high esteem for the orthodoxy of their doctrine and the sanctity of their lives. These convents and churches have bells, which are no where else allowed the *Greeks*; and are also environed with high and strong walls planted with cannon, against any surprize from Corsairs. Besides churches and convents, the mountain has also a town called *Kareis*, inhabited also by monks, and the residence of the *Turkish* Aga, who commands here in the name of the *Bostangi Bascha*, to defend the place against the Corsairs. In this town a market is held every *Saturday* among the monks and anchorites, which last bring hither knives and little images, with what money they thus earn purchasing themselves bread; but the monks carry them about every where and receive alms for them. The mountain is under the protection of the *Bostangi Bascha*, to whom it annually pays twelve thousand dollars, and almost a larger sum is further to be paid at *Salonichi* to the use of the Sultan himself. This heavy tribute is discharged by alms and the liberal contributions of *Russia* and the Princes of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*. No fowls or cattle are kept upon this mountain, though, on paying a consideration, graziers are allowed to fatten their cattle here. On this chain of hills formerly stood five cities, viz.

*Aiomama*, a mean place, noted only for the bay to which it gives name,

*Salonichi*, *Thessalonica*, a celebrated trading city at the end of the bay of *Salonichi*, and, at present, the most considerable place in *Macedonia*. This city was formerly called *Halia* and *Therma*, but *Cassander* building it anew, gave it the name of his spouse *Thessalonica*, who was sister to *Alexander* the Great. To its admirable situation for trade is probably owing all the regard which the several conquerors of *Macedonia* have shewn it. The advantages de-

rived from it are such as are scarce to be met with elsewhere; and as it attracted the encomiums of the ancients, so it has the admiration of the moderns. Nor is it distinguished only by the greatness of its traffick, but is also very remarkable for the stately remains of its ancient grandeur, such as triumphal arches (of which there is one here almost entire, erected in honour of the Emperor *Antoninus*) churches of an extraordinary beauty and stateliness, now converted into *Turkish* mosques, particularly that of St. *Demetrius*, which consists of one church built over another, and having in it above a thousand pillars of jasper, porphyry, &c. In this and other churches are the monuments of several celebrated personages; and without the city are great numbers of antique fragments with inscriptions. Numbers of coins too are also frequently found here. It is the residence of a *Turkish* Basha, and likewise of a Catholick and *Greek* archbishop, who has eight suffragans under him. In the year 1313 the city was sold to the *Venetians*, who were dispossessed of it about eight years afterwards by *Amurath* the second. The Christians here were formerly so considerable that St. *Paul* has addressed them in two epistles.

*Jenizza*, anciently *Bunonus*, *Bunomia*, *Pella*, at the mouth of the river *Vardar*, or *Axius*, a town now in ruins, but noted for being the birth-place of *Philip* and his son *Alexander*. In its neighbourhood formerly stood the monument of *Euripides* the celebrated tragedian.

*Chitro*, *Sitron*, *Pydna*, on the bay of *Salonichi*, noted for being the place where the mother, spouse and son of *Alexander* the Great were murdered by *Cassander*, and for the victory obtained in its neighbourhood by *Pæulus Æmilius*, the Roman Consul, over *Perseus* King of *Macedonia*.

*Veria*, *Beroea*, a place mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles.

*Alissone*, a town with a *Greek* convent.

*Sarvitzza*, a town standing partly on a mountain and partly on a plain, with a castle on a high rock being a strong pass.

*Sarijiole*, a place of no consideration.

*Ædessa*, *Ægæa*, situate on the river *Vistriza*, or *Erigonius*, anciently the capital of the Kingdom of *Macedonia*; and, till the time of *Philip*, the residence and burial-place of its Monarchs.

*Ocbrida*, *Achrida*, *Giustendil*, anciently *Lychnidus* and *Lychnidia*, a large trading town on the bay of the same name, and the seat of a *Greek* archbishop.

*Ecciso Werbeni*, famed for its mineral waters.

*Pirlipe*, a place situate among high mountains of the same name, which glitter like silver, and besides talc abound also in good metals and minerals.

*Krupulik*, i. e. *Bridge-town*, seated on the river *Pfinia*.

*Kaplanik*, or *Tiger-town*.

*Comonava*, a town having a *Greek* convent near it.

ALBANIA.